(ख) वर्ष 1993-94 के दौरान देश में ऊर्जा उत्पादन निम्नलिखित था:—

क्षेत्री	ऊर्जा उत्पादन (मि॰ यू॰)
तापीय	247618
न्युक्लीय	5394
जल विद्युत	70371
जोड़:	323323

(ग) और (घ) ताप और जल-विद्युत केन्द्रों के संबंध में वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान विद्युत उत्पादन की केन्द्रों के संबंध में वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान विद्युत उत्पादन की अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर औसत लागत निम्नलिखित थी:—

तापीय	— 95.63 पैसे / कि॰वा॰घ॰
गैस आधारित	— 81.32 पैसे / कि॰वा॰घ॰
जल विद्युत	— 20.68 पैसे / कि॰वा॰घ॰

जून, 1994 के अनुसार भारत में न्यूकलीय विद्युत संयत्रों द्वारा आपूर्ति की गई बिजली के टैरिफ निम्नलिखित हैं:—

केन्द्र	टैरिफ (पैसे / कि॰वा॰घ॰)
तारापुर परमाणु ऊर्जा केन्द्र	63.31
राजस्थान परमाणु ऊर्जा केन्द्र	64.81
मद्रास परमाणु ऊर्जा केन्द्र	72.23
नरोरा परमाणु ऊर्जा केन्द्र	146.66
काकरापाड़ परमाणु ऊर्जा केन्द्र	207.45

Handing over of power projects to domestic and Foreign Companies

2823. SHRI S AUSTIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to hand over various power projects to the domestic and foreign companies: and

(b| if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b) In the context of paucity of resources with Central/State PSUs and SEBs and to bridge the gap between the rapidly growing demand for electricity and supply, a policy to encourage greater investments by private enterprises in the power sector with the objective of mobilising additional resources for capacity addition in power generation and distribution, had been formulated in 1991 and is currently under implementation. Details of the policy arc given in Statement,

Statement

Details of the Policy to Encourage Greater Private Investments in power generation and distribution to tap Additionality of Resources

The following are the details of the scheme to encourage greater private sector participation in the electricity generation.supply and distribution:

* The Indian Electricity Act. 1910 and the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 have been amended to bring about a new legal, administrative and financial environment for private enterprises in the Electricity Sector.

* Private Sector can set up thermal projects (coal/gas) and hydel projects and wind/solar energy project of any size.

* Electricity Projects where the total outlay docs not exceed Rs. 25 crores need not be submitted to the Central Electricity Authority for concurrence.

* Private sector companies can set up enterprises to operate either as licensees or as generating companies.

* All private companies entering the Electricity Sector hereafter will be allowed a debt-equity ratio upto 4:1.

" Promoter's contribution should be at least 11% of the total outlay.

To ensure that private entrepreneurs

bring in additionality of resources to the sector, not less than 60% of the total outlay for the project must come from sources other than Public Financial Institutions.

* Upto hundred per cent(100%) foreign equity r projects set up by foreign priv

* The condition of dividend balancing by export earnings which is normally being applied to cases of foreign investment upto 51% equity will not be applicable to foreign investments in the power sector.

* The rates for depreciation in respect of assets have been liberalised.

* With the approval of the government, import of equipment for power projects will also be permitted in cases where foreign supplier (s) or agcncy(ics) extend concessional credit.

* The customs duty for import of power equipment has been reduced to 20% and this rate has also been extended to machinery required for modernisation and renovation of power plants.

* A five year tax holiday has been allowed in respect of profits and gains of new industrial undertakings set up anywhere in India for either generation or generation and distribution of power. The five year tax holiday will begin from the year opf generation of power.

* The excise duty on a large number of capital goods and instruments in the power sector has been reduced to a lower rate.

* The 16% return on the foreign equity included in the tariff can be provided in the respective foreign currency.

* Fixed costs can be recovered at 68.5% PLF. Attractive incentives arc prescribed for performance beyond this PLF.

For generating companies the following incentives arc offered:—

* Normative parameters under which generating companies will operate have been notified which *inter alia* provide far 16% rate of return on the paid up and subscribed equity.

* Generating companies operating coal based, gas based and hydro projects can sell power on the basis of a suitably structured two part tariff.

The specific incentives for Licensees are:

* Licences of longer duration of 30 years in the first instance and subsequent renewals of 20 years instead of 20 and 10 years respectively as it was before.

* Higher rate of return of 5% in place of the previous 2% above the RBI rate.

* Capitalisation of Interest During Construction (IDC) at actual cost (for expansion projects also) as against 1% over RBI rate as it was before.

* Special appropriations to meet debt redemption obligations.

Allocation of Gas to the Gas-Based Power Project at Faridabad

2824. SHRI S.S. SURJEWALA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of gas which has been allocated to the proposed gas-based power unit in Faridabad, Haryana and the time by which the supply has been committed;

(b) whether construction/completion schedule for the Faridabad gas-based unit has been prepared by Government; and

(e) whether the financial tie up has been arranged and approved by Government and who has been entrusted to construct this plant?